

TRINITY COLLEGE.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Dr. Bagwell's Sermon—Prof. Tillett's dress—Orations by the Junior and Senior Class.

Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.

TRINITY COLLEGE, June 10.—Trinity has always been noted for its pleasant commencement exercises. I heard a D. D. of the Methodist Conference say that he never knew a person to come once that didn't want to come again. This one has been especially attractive and thoroughly enjoyable.

On June 2nd and 3rd, Prof. N. C. English presented the preparatory class—competing for a medal offered for the best declamation. Mr. L. L. Carpenter, of Trinity College, was the winner. Friday and Saturday nights the Freshman Class, presented by Prof. A. W. Long, contended for the Pinnix Medal. Mr. G. T. Adams, of Little River Academy, bore it off. On Sunday, Rev. W. C. Gannon, Wadesboro, N. C., preached a sermon before the Theological Class. It was one of his best efforts. Monday evening, Mr. G. N. Raper, High Point, won the Gray Medal, offered for the best declamation from the Soph Class. Tuesday evening the Junior Class delivered original orations. The following was the program:

ORATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR CLASS—CLASS PRESENTED BY PROF. W. T. GANNAWAY.

1. The Outlook, by J. R. Overman, Goldsboro, N. C.
2. The Discontent of Labor, by T. E. McCrary, Lexington, N. C.
3. What will the Inscription Be? W. E. Fentress, Pleasant Garden, N. C.
4. The Influence of Foreign Immigration, R. L. Smith, Norwood, N. C.
5. A New Era, by J. W. Clegg, Pittsboro, N. C.
6. The Achievements of Science, J. Hathcock, Norwood, N. C.
7. The Reunited Union, Dred Peacock, Wilson, N. C.
8. A Plea for Labor, W. P. Andrews, Norwood, N. C.

Mr. Dred Peacock, of Wilson, N. C., bore off the Bodie Medal. The speeches, on the whole, were first-rate—not a poor or indifferent one in the lot.

At eleven o'clock Wednesday, June 9th, the Chapel was filled with people to hear the annual sermon by Dr. Bagwell, of Winston. I sincerely hope the people of Winston fully appreciate Dr. Bagwell and wish they could have heard his sermon here on Wednesday. He stood once more as a young man, he said, sympathizing with all his hopes and fears. The main point was that the Christian religion is a finished rather than a progressive science. Our conceptions of religion may differ, but its intrinsic truths are indispensable and eternal. Science fails to overthrow it and errs in not making a distinction between real and formulated Truth. Truth has always existed and is found in the undimmed light of the Eternal God.

Christianity is for all men and all classes. "We want a Christianity that will stand shaking up." "An honest man contains the stuff that grows up into martyrdom." The principles of our religion are, 1st, Atonement for Sin; 2nd, Revolution; 3rd, Inspiration. "A righteous man is perfect in his perpendicularity—Outright, Inright, Upright." Christianity is intended to make a perfect man. Ingersoll and his followers can not find any objection to a righteous man. "The religion of my father's and your father's Bible teaches us immortality and that is what we want." "The philosopher trembles, while the Christian sees Life and Immortality, in all its splendor, bursting forth from the throne of God."

In the evening, Dr. Jones, of Greensboro, introduced Prof. Wilbur F. Tillett, of Nashville, Tenn., as the son of "John Tillett, whose name was a household word throughout North Carolina." He was chosen to make the

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besore the Societies. The New South was his theme, and, while a common subject, he treated it in a now and interesting way. He said he came not to preach the funeral of the Old nor to eulogize the New, at the expense of the Old. The Old South, before it passed away, gave birth to some of the noblest men and greatest statesmen of the age, but at the same time it produced an aristocracy founded on the backs of the African slaves. The greatest good which the Old produced was the Christianizing of our 70 millions of Africans. But for this, they would still be barbarians treading the jungles of Africa. He came, not to discuss the Negro Problem in the South, but to discuss the New South of the white man.

The old Southerner had a contempt for the laborer, the New Southerner has a contempt for the idler. "no matter how white his skin nor how rich his exchequer. Southern advance during the past twenty years has exceeded that of any other nation and for this reason: 'The white man has been freed and set to work.'"

He discussed Southern advance under the three heads of Material, Educational, Moral and Religious. In material prosperity the South of 1885 is ahead of that of 1880 by three hundred millions of dollars. All the varied industries were discussed and statistics to prove every assertion were produced. While the South in the past five years has increased only 15 percent in population she has increased 41 percent in wealth. In Education and Literature she has made a correspond-

ing advance. North Carolina in 1869 gave nothing for the support of schools, in 1886 she gives \$850,000 to Education—"pretty good for a State made up of mummies."

One great need of North Carolina is a large city. (Just here "Uncle" Jesse Cunningham rose and said, "Now that Raleigh has gone for Prohibition I hope we will have it.") Prof. Tillett added that Winston would also lay claim to being the future great city of our State.)

We need Universities and Colleges to do their proper work, instead of encroaching upon the domain of preparatory instruction. Many other things he said, some of them worthy to be placed as mottoes in every home of our land, but other matter presses and I must hurry on to

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS

by Dr. W. G. Bradshaw, of Jamestown, N. C. His subject was Heart Culture the Hope of Society. His introductory was witty and appropriate and his speech was full of wisdom. He is an orator—and I have seldom seen such good attention as was accorded him throughout.

COMMENCEMENT DAY—JUNE 10TH.

The following program was followed:

1. Prayer by Dr. Bagwell, Orations by members of the Senior Class—Class presented by Prof. W. H. Pegram.
2. Ireland Must be Free, by Jesse Allen Carpenter, Asheville.
3. The Rights of Labor, by Charles Lee Jenkins, Tarboro.
4. Dangers of Public Life, by Robert Morgan Whitehead, Weldon.
5. Abuses of Literature, by Lee Jackson Best, Goldsboro.
6. My Diploma, by John Amos Rackley, Taylor's Bridge.
7. Mecklenburg, by James Andrey Bell, Pineville.
8. A Plea for Free Trade, by Jefferson Davis, LaGrange.
9. Ecce Respublica, by Lola Percy Skeen Mt. Gilead.
10. An American Westminister, by Jefferson Davis Jenkins, Tarboro.
11. The Millionaire Against the Million, by Joseph Charles Pinnix, Pelham.
12. Man's Inhumanity to Man, by Greek Ogburn Andrews, Greensboro.
13. False Light vs. The True, by Charles Wesley Robinson, Mt. Gilead.
14. Degrees Conferred.
15. Societies Represented, William E. Fentress (Hesperian), W. F. Andrews (Columbian).
16. Medals Presented.
17. Wiley Gray Prize Medal, presented by Hon. Paul B. Means, of Concord.
18. Bible Presented by Prof. Tillett.
19. Valedictory Address by Lola P. Skeen Mt. Gilead.
20. Benediction, by Rev. W. C. Norman, Raleigh.

The Wiley Gray medal for oratory was awarded to Mr. L. P. Skeen, Mt. Gilead, N. C. The Society medals were awarded as follows:

Columbian Society:—Debater medal, E. B. McCullen, Sampson county, N. C. Declaimers medal, J. A. Ragan, Bush Hill, N. C.

Hesperian Society:—Debaters medal, J. J. Scarborough, Mt. Gilead, N. C. Declaimers medal, J. W. McCannless, Palmersville, N. C.

The B. Craven Scholarship medal was awarded to Mr. Dred Peacock, Wilson. Mr. J. W. Clegg, Pittsboro, was a close competitor for this medal, missing it only by a small fraction, deserves especial mention. Mr. W. F. Stevens, Union county, bore off the medal in Mathematics.

To-night, as I write, the strains of sweet music from the Monroe band are filling the building and crowds of gallant gay and lassies fair are thronging the chapel, the halls and the libraries. They are promenading, chatting and "ja' that." This is a regular part of Commencement and is known as the Senior Party and takes the place of the usual Commencement Ball at other Colleges.

Everything has past off pleasantly. Good speeches, fine music and pretty girls, altogether have made the Commencement a success. And now, after all this pleasure, the Trustees have met and sufficient money for the necessary expenses has been pledged and sometime during the next three weeks a President for Trinity will be elected. Of course it isn't known yet whom it will be, but several names have buzzed around.

The Alumni and Trustees are determined that Trinity ought to be and shall be a success. At present everybody feels hopeful and bright and in considering everything they have a right to be. The college in 1884 enrolled 70 students, to-day there are 146. I hear that an endowment fund will soon be started and that several handsome sums, in this event, have already been promised. I believe that Trinity is stepping out into the pathway to success and that her future is bright.

TRINITY NOTES.

It is probable that a Magazine will be started next year. It ought to be done.

"I was struck," said a visitor, "by the number of big mustaches under the Senior caps."

The Seniors wore a class cap—like those at some English colleges. This is the only college in the State that has this custom.

Randolph county brags on its wheat. Some of the finest wheat seen this season is on the High Point and Trinity road and then too there is so much of it.

After hearing Prof. Tillett's speech one of prominent educators remarked, "I would feel repaid for my journey if I were to go home right now and miss all the rest." Quite a compliment, wasn't it? V. W. L.

FORT FISHER.

CAPTURE THE GREAT NORTH CAROLINA STRONGHOLD.

The Last Confederate Fortress to Fall—Fighting at Close Quarters—At the Foot of the Earthworks.

About the time that it was evident that the naval attack was not to succeed there emerged from the scrubby wood north of the fort the troops destined to assault the place. These were veterans from the Army of the James. Suddenly, at a "right shoulder shift" and a "double-quick," the line swept across the sandy plain which extended from the place of starting to the base of the huge mamelons which, running from sea to river, formed the northern side of the fort. The onward sweep never ceased, although it swayed at times when the gaps were cut in it. Such a charge soon carried them to the palisade at the foot of the great earthworks, and the pioneers' axes began to gleam in the western sun, as they chopped away at the palings, already shattered in some places by the bombardment. The fire of small arms now became incessant, as the assailants began to respond.

After what seemed a long delay we saw the line pass through the obstruction and in another moment they and their colors were seen on one of the western mamelons, sharply defined against the sky. Then there was a sharp musketry fight and men, killed and wounded, rolled down the steep incline; yells of defiance and shouts of command grew louder and louder, and then there came a rush, a pell-mell struggle, and we saw the colors slowly rise and then established on the top of the next mound. Then more fighting, another rush and the next mound was taken, after the most determined resistance. Seeing this, Gen. Terry signaled the Ironclads to fire into the easterly traverses and clear them out, which was done with wonderful precision, until the advancing fight rendered the shelling as dangerous to our own troops as to the enemy.

The Confederates fought like tigers and the sun went down and night closed in while this desperate infantry fight was going on, rendering it impossible to distinguish friends from foes by our glasses. Fearfully anxious, yet confident, we waited on the deck, listening to the varying sounds as the two parties fought at close quarters, guided in their fire by the flashes of their opponents' muskets. At last, about 10 o'clock at night, there was tremendous cheering and the tide of battle suddenly swept away down towards Federal Point, where the remnant of the garrison, about 2,000 in number, laid down their arms. The surrender was instantly telegraphed to the fleet by means of signal lanterns, and every ship sent up round after round of hearty cheers; not only for joy at the achievement, but because there was an end, at last, of the weary blockade, on that dangerous coast, of a most important point—so important, indeed, that Gen. Lee had telegraphed not long before, "that it must be held, at any cost, otherwise he must evacuate Richmond."—"E. S." in Philadelphia Times.

A Hindoo Husband's Strict Creed.

The Hindoo idea of marriage is curious. A man both day and night must keep his wife so much in subjection that she by no means be mistress of her own actions. If the wife have her own free will, notwithstanding she is of superior caste, she will go amiss. A woman shall never go out of her house without the consent of her husband, and shall pay proper respect to her husband's father, the spiritual guide and her guests, and shall not eat until she has first served them with victuals (if it is medicine, she may take it before they eat); a woman shall never go to a stranger's house, and shall not stand at the door and must never look out of the window. If a woman, following her own inclinations, goes whithersoever she chooses, and does not regard the wishes of her master, such a woman shall be turned away.

If a man goes on a journey, his wife shall not divert herself by play, nor see any public show, nor laugh, nor dress herself with jewels or fine clothes, nor see dancing, nor hear music, nor sit at the window, nor ride, nor behold anything rare or choice, but shall fasten well the house door and remain private; and shall not eat any dainty victuals, and shall not view herself in a mirror; she shall not exercise herself in any agreeable employment during the absence of her husband.—Philadelphia Call.

Day's Work of Our Grandfathers.

A gentleman whose recollection of affairs of long ago is very clear, says in regard to the hours of labor back in the '20's:

"The day's work sixty years ago was from 'sun to sun,' that is beginning at sunrise and leaving off at sunset. This, of course made a large difference in the length of days between summer and winter; consequently the building was mostly done in the long days of summer. The price then paid for labor was from 75 cents to \$1 per day, and to carpenters and masons \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The bell in the clock steeple of Dr. Lathrop's meeting-house was, by order of the town, rung at 7 o'clock for breakfast, at 11 o'clock for luncheon, 1 o'clock for dinner, 4 o'clock for luncheon, and at 9 o'clock at night for all apprentices to go to bed. The employer then furnished at 11 o'clock 'black strap' (New England rum and molasses) and hard bread and cheese, and at 4 o'clock another dram of 'black strap.' This dram was carried to the workmen to save time. About fifty years ago one Seth Luther set up as reformer that ten hours of labor was the proper time. He neglected his work (that of a stonemason) and died in the poor-house."—Boston Transcript.

The case of the Birds, indicted for the homicide of Dock Wright in McDowell last fall, was continued at McDowell court by the defense. The attorneys for the defense are Colonels Folk and Armfield. The grand jury did not find a true bill against old man Bird who is in a precarious state of health.

THE JEWISH BUTCHER'S SKILL.

The Work of the Shochet—Objects of the Jewish Method of Slaughter.

The shochet, about whom and his work attention has been attracted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is a person authorized after an examination before a rabbi, to slaughter animals and determine their cleanliness. He must, of course, be a Jew, and a man of good character, so recommended to the rabbi, before his petition can be considered. Any one who can withstand the horrors of a butchering establishment, may any day, by visiting the West Philadelphia abattoir, witness the astonishing skill of the Jewish butcher, who, with one sure cut of his keen knife, severs windpipe, gullet and artery. A specially expert shochet can thus dispose of two animals in less than a minute of time. His knife must be as keen as a razor, and the slightest nick in it is a cardinal offense. To determine whether a shochet has a touch sufficiently delicate to test the keenness of the blade, the rabbi who is examining a candidate for indorsement sometimes himself makes little nicks and hands the knife over for inspection. If the candidate is satisfied with the edge without further preparation, he is at once rejected. The blade of the knife is about a foot and a half long, and has no point at the end. This is to prevent sticking the animal and thus giving pain, the purpose being to cut so swiftly that the bullock is rendered at once unconscious and dies without a quiver.

Before the shochet is prepared to deal his deadly stroke the animal has been tripped upon its back, with one of its legs tied with a rope. In this position the bullock is motionless, and his neck exposed. The shochet must deal his blow exactly in the middle of the victim's throat, neither too high nor too low down. A failure to make the cut in the proper place would render the operator liable to have his commission revoked. They seldom, if ever, although slaughtering hundreds of animals each day, make a mistake, so really wonderful is their skill.

Said Rev. S. Morais, rabbi at Mickve Israel: "There are two objects in this method of slaughter—first, to get the vital blood out of the animal, and let it run upon the ground, and second, to render that death of the animal painless." The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, represented by its president, R. W. Ryers, is in favor of the Chicago plan, of shooting the animals, and in the conference, in which Dr. Morris took a prominent part in the defense of the Jewish system, suggested this plan. "We could not agree to that or the other suggested plan of spearing the animals in the neck, because either would do away with the fundamental Jewish doctrine of getting the blood out. The conference committee visited the abattoir and some of the slaughter houses, and the Jewish plan was exhibited, and President Ryers expressed his approval of it as a humane method, except that the tying of the animal's leg was cruel and should be done away with. This cannot, very well dispensed with, and the question is still an open one," said Dr. Morris.

The work of the shochet does not end with the fatal stroke of his knife. When the animal is quite dead and before the hide has been taken off, the shochet returns from the killing of other victims, and makes an opening into the stomach. This is for the purpose of enabling him to examine the vitals, and especially the lungs. If he finds that there is any disease of any of these parts, or in any other part of the animal, he pronounces it "treifah," or unfit, and it can not be sold as good meat to the Jews.

This is the reason why so many Christian families are so particular to get meat approved by the shochet as the Jews themselves. It is pretty sure to be clean and without disease.—Philadelphia Record.

Mid-Ocean Harbors of Refuge.

The loss of the Oregon has alarmed the thousands of rich people who yearly cross the Atlantic, for the fact has come to light that none of the large ocean steamers carry boats enough to save more than one-third of the passengers. There were nearly 900 persons on board the Oregon, but only boats enough for 350; and yet that ill-fated vessel was better furnished than the great majority of ocean carriers. It seems our American maritime laws provide for floats and rafts in addition to the boats; but as we have no sea-going steamers, except along the coast, the traveling public does not benefit by the forethought of our lawmakers.

An English inventor suggests that a number of hollow steel floats, each eighty feet square, might be anchored in mid-ocean, bearing sixty foot light-houses. These might be only a few hundred miles apart, and would serve as harbors of refuge in the event of a shipwreck, as well as places for the transmission of shipping news by telegraph and for weather stations. The cable companies could afford to pay the expense of running them by the saving that would be effected in the use of relay instruments. Of course, this would necessitate the ships keeping on one route going and coming. Undoubtedly something of this kind will be done in the course of time. Indeed, these artificial islands might be used as sanitariums, as there are certain forms of sickness which are benefited by the salt ocean breezes.—Demorest's Monthly.

Skinning the Goose in Vienna.

In Vienna the goose is skinned before it is sent to the market, and the skin garnished with its down is sold as swan's skin or down. It is thus effected: The skin of the back is slit, and the whole drawn over the head like a shirt with the greatest care, so as not to injure the breast. Such a skin sells for 2 or 3 francs, but the value of the bird is lessened one-fifth. The carcasses are sent to Paris, and are eagerly bought up by the work-people and tavern-keepers. At Poitiers there are two houses which prepare annually 40,000 to 50,000 swan down, England and America being the chief markets.—Foreign letter.

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